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The Termination of Trusts and of the Trustee's Title.

The Right to Recover for Negligence Where There is no Privity.

Idem Sonan.

Accord and Satisfaction.

Duties and Liabilities of Electric Corporations.

Conveyance by one Cotenant of Specific Part of Common Property.

Misconduct of Counsel Other Than in Argument.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts over Church Controversies.

Fidelity Insurance.

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**A TREATISE ON THE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE IN TRIALS AT COMMON LAW**, including the Statutes and Judicial Decisions of all Jurisdictions of the United States. By John Henry Wigmore. Professor of the Law of Evidence in the Law School of Northwestern University. Vol. IV. Little, Brown & Company, Boston: 1905. \$24.00. (Four volumes).

In our November issue we reviewed the earlier volumes of this most able contribution to the law of evidence. We took occasion to state at that time that the work was no ordinary production. It comes from the pen of a man who is a distinguished specialist on the subject treated. It is not a mere collection of the rules of evidence. It is a philosophical discussion of the reason upon which the rules are founded. The author includes a consideration of the statutes which have changed the common law rules of evidence. He treats the statutes of each State, and his work shows that he has examined the Virginia Acts down to 1903. The fourth volume, completing the work, deals with privileged communications—the parole evidence rule; by whom evidence must be presented, in which is included the burden of proof and presumptions; and also a discussion of what propositions no evidence need be presented.

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**THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898.** By William Miller Collier. Fifth and Revised Edition with Amendments and Decisions to date. By Frank B. Gilbert, of the Albany Bar, Editor of Street Railway Reports, Joint Author of Commercial Paper, etc. Matthew Bender & Co. Albany, N. Y.: 1905. \$6.30.

This work is published to meet the demand of the ever increasing volume of the law of bankruptcy. It not only gives all the decisions on the bankrupt Act of 1898, but also decisions construing the amendments of 1903. Previous editions of the work have been received as authority by the courts. So many are the works on this subject that the lawyer is bewildered in the selection of an authority, but judging from the frequency with which Mr. Collier's work is cited by the bankrupt courts the practitioner cannot go amiss in consulting his book. There is considerable agitation in commercial circles concerning the effort to repeal the Bankrupt Act, and though there is great difference of opinion as to whether the business interests of the country are promoted by its existence, yet, the agitation has disclosed the fact that a larger majority of business men favor its continuation upon the statute books. It now looks as if the Act of 1898, unlike its predecessors, is destined to be in force for many years to come, and that there will be in the near future no occasion to cast aside our text books on the subject.